

## NEW YORK HERALD.

MRS. GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVIII.....No. 19

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LION, THE FOREKIN  
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—INFERIOR MEN  
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CHICKEN CORNER—FRANCHISE

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT—BONNETT'S NICK  
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HARLEQUIN JACK  
SHERPARD—GIL BLAS—REAGAN'S

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MILLEN'S MAID—JACK AND THE BEAST—WILSON'S SKIFF  
THEATRE FRANCAIS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—BRETHERTON'S—LE VIKING—BONNIE—DEUX HOMMES EN VOIE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MISS LATERIA WARREN—COMMODORE NUTT, &c., at all hours. THE PHANTOM—Afternoon and Evening

BYRON'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—HIGH DANCE  
WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—SILVER THRUST

BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS, Shubert's Hall, 650 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—TWO POKERS  
NAPOLION'S THEATRE, 533 Broadway.—OMNIBUS ENTERTAINMENT

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD ANIMALS, REPTILES, &c.  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTASIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.  
BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Tuesday, January 20, 1863.

## NOTICE TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

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## SHINPLASTERS.

Neither corporation nor individual shinplasters are received at this office. National postal currency only will be taken for fractional parts of a dollar.

## THE SITUATION.

There is nothing to report to-day from the army on the Rappahannock. No movements have taken place in that vicinity, so far as known, which are of public importance. From Vicksburg and Murfreesboro—the two most prominent points in the Southwest—nothing of consequence has arrived within the past twenty-four hours.

Rear Admiral Porter sends to the Navy Department an official account of the capture of Arkansas Post, in confirmation of General McClelland's statement, which we published yesterday. The Admiral describes the firing from our gunboats as a splendid operation. Every gun of the enemy was dismounted. Our boats were considerably damaged in the fight, but were ready for action again in half an hour.

We have nothing later from Galveston.

Neither is there anything from Nashville, except that twenty of the transports arrived there on Sunday, conveyed by two gunboats. At the shoals the boats Des Moines City, Science and Freestone were fired into by the enemy with rifles. Three men on board the Freestone were wounded. On Wednesday the rebels robbed the steamer Hastings, containing a number of wounded and some provisions. The rebels stripped the wounded of all their clothing.

It is denied that the rebel chief Forrest, with his guerrillas, is in the vicinity of Nashville; nor does it appear that there is a large force of rebels there. It was rumored at Nashville, and created some uneasiness there, that large reinforcements from General Lee's army in Virginia had arrived at Shelbyville.

The steamer Vanderbilt has returned to Fort Monroe from her second unsuccessful trip in search of the Alabama. The Vanderbilt left New York on the 10th of December and cruised between this city and Europe as far north as latitude 44 degrees, whence she went east to Fayal, where she arrived on the 24th ult. She returned to Fort Monroe loaded with coal on the 17th inst. As our readers are aware that the Alabama was carrying on her depredations in the Gulf and around the West India Islands with great success, it is unnecessary to add that the Vanderbilt did not come across her or interfere with her movements in the least.

## CONGRESS.

The President sent a special message to Congress yesterday, stating that he had approved the joint resolution authorizing the issue of an additional \$100,000,000 of United States notes for the payment of soldiers and sailors. He also urges upon Congress the necessity of restricting the circulation of paper currency, and the expediency of taxing the paper issues of banking institutions.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from the Post Office Department, stating that the detention of the mails between New York and Washington was caused mainly by the increased travel on account of the war, but that it

would be remedied. A petition of citizens of New York, asking for the establishment of a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps, was presented. A bill to provide greater comfort for sick and wounded soldiers and to promote the efficiency of the Army Medical Department was introduced; also a bill amendatory of the act to prevent members of Congress and government officers taking consideration for procuring contracts or appointments. Mr. McDougall introduced a series of resolutions declaring the attempt of the French to subjugate Mexico hostile not only to the United States, but to free institutions everywhere; that it is the duty of the government to require the withdrawal of the French forces, and that it is also the duty of the government to lend such aid to Mexico as may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of European Powers in the political affairs of that republic. The resolutions were laid over till Thursday next. The bill reorganizing the Court of Claims was discussed. The debate on the bill in relation to the discharge of State prisoners was then resumed by Messrs. Powell and Wright. At the conclusion of their remarks an executive session was held, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill appropriating ten millions of dollars in aid of the emancipation of slaves in Maryland was introduced and referred to the select committee on the subject. A bill authorizing duties on importations to be paid, if desired by importers, in legal tender notes, with thirty-three per cent added, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. A joint resolution appropriating five thousand dollars for the purpose of compiling a register of the whole forces of the United States was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Postmaster General was requested to communicate to the House the amount paid for the transportation of the mails from New York to Washington for the last four years. The Secretary of War was also requested to inform the House what sums had been paid since the breaking out of the rebellion to the various rail, road companies for the transportation of troops and equipments of war between Washington and New York. This information is required by the select committee on the subject of the military and post road between these two cities. A resolution calling for information as to what revenue had been derived from the horns, hoofs and tallow of cattle slaughtered for the army since the commencement of the rebellion was referred to the Committee on Contracts. The credentials of John R. Rogers, claiming a seat as a representative from Tennessee, was referred to the Committee on Elections. The debate on the Finance bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole and continued till the adjournment.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate of our State Legislature held a session yesterday evening. Very little business was transacted however. The State Comptroller sent in a reply to the resolution asking whether any allowance had been made for the premium on coin in the payment of the State debt interest, stating that no premium had been paid out of the State Treasury, though coin to pay the interest on and fund the debt of the State had been purchased by the Manhattan Company, that company taking the chances of an appropriation by the Legislature to repay them. The Assembly was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over from Saturday till to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Hibernia at Portland yesterday we have advices from Europe to the 9th inst. The political news is unimportant. The cotton market had been irregular, with a decline of one-quarter of a penny in America and an advance of one-quarter of a penny for Surats. In other respects the trade reports do not exhibit any marked change.

The steamship America, Captain Maury, from Aspinwall 9th inst., arrived at this port last evening. She left Aspinwall in company with the steamship Champion, for New York, under convoy of the gunboat Augusta, and separated from them on the 15th inst., off Watling's Island. The America brings no treasure. By the America we have received our correspondence from New Granada and the South Pacific and Central American republics, containing copious details of news from those countries, all of which may be found in today's HERALD.

The Champion also arrived at this port last night. She brings \$657,840 in treasure. The Board of Aldermen did not organize yesterday for want of a quorum. Some of the members are absent on the expedition to present a sword to General Corcoran.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a communication was sent in by the Comptroller, from which it appears that the balance remaining in the City treasury on the 17th inst. was \$1,942,400 64. The regimental flag borne by the Fifty-first regiment New York Volunteers in the battles of Roanoke, Newbern, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg was received, accompanied by a presentation letter from Colonel Potter, and a communication from the Mayor, who recommended that it should be placed in the Governor's Room. Referred to the Committee on National Affairs. The standing committees of the Board for the present year were announced by the President. The resolution to present a sword, sash and belt to General Meagher, at an expense of eight hundred dollars, was adopted by a vote of twenty-two in the affirmative to two in the negative. The Board then adjourned until Thursday evening next, at five o'clock.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 467 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 34 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 54 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 5 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of disease of the bones, joints, &c., 75 of the brain and nerves, 7 of the generative organs, 26 of the heart and blood vessels, 195 of the lungs, throat, &c., 7 of old age, 32 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 4 promiscuous births, 59 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 26 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 5 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 23 from violent causes. There were 304 natives of the United States, 12 of England, 104 of Ireland, 32 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was very active and excited yesterday. At the morning board some stocks rose as much as five per cent, and several rose three per cent. There was, afterward, some reaction, but the market continued very animated until the close. Gold sold up to 148½, but closed at 147½. Exchange closed 162½ @ 163. Money was worth six per cent on call. The bank statement shows an increase in every department except in circulation. The market for cotton was a shade firmer, and 1,300 bales were sold yesterday. Flour, wheat and corn were firmer and in very good demand, as likewise were the principal kinds of petroleum, kerosene, turpentine and tobacco. There was unusual activity in whiskey, chiefly speculative, and prices closed as high as 87c. The grocery market was quiet, and the freight market moderately active. There were no important alterations in other branches of business.

THE POWER OF THE HERALD.—The Tribune does not like our denunciations of poor Greeley's attempts at inducing President Lincoln to accept foreign interference or mediation, and makes an onslaught upon us, and declares that we have but "one steady purpose, which is to array Europe against the cause of freedom and Union." That journal asserts that Englishmen believe the North wishes to wage a war upon England because the HERALD says as much, and it adds that, as we are the only American journal read in Europe, our assertions are accepted there as proof positive of the tone and temper of the American press.

We are obliged to our contemporary for this statement, which proves that while under excitement it may occasionally speak the truth. The Tribune, with equal propriety, avows that the HERALD's "every word is read both in our camps and those of the rebels." This, again, is strictly true, and we regret we cannot say something complimentary about the Tribune in return.

## The Abolition Conspiracy Against the President.

From the beginning of this war down to this day, in all their schemes, intrigues, measures and movements in Congress and in the Cabinet, the dominant abolition faction at Washington have been guided by that revolutionary motto of rule or ruin. Holding the power over the purse and the sword in Congress, they have used it with a high hand to bring the President to their terms. They have thus compelled him against his better judgment, to endorse their emancipation and confiscation acts, to adopt their treacherous counsels in the conduct of the war, until at length, when the public indignation is aroused against them, they are endeavoring to throw the responsibility for their crimes and blunders upon the honest victim of their persecutions.

From the day when these abolition Jacobins discovered that General McClellan, at the head of the army, could not be made their blind and obedient instrument, they conspired to destroy him. They disarranged his plans; they brought defeat upon his army in front of Richmond; they brought the rebel forces which he had driven away back again to the front and rear of Washington; and when he had expelled them from the soil of Maryland, and was upon the threshold of a successful campaign in Virginia, he was removed from his command by an abolition pressure which would be satisfied with nothing less than his removal. But, while subsequent events in the field and the testimony of numerous witnesses and documentary evidence before the Porter Court Martial and the McDowell Court of Inquiry have given not only those two officers, but General McClellan, an honorable acquittal before the country, we cannot say as much for the contrary, General Burnside's disaster, in the face of his magnanimous assumption of the whole responsibility, together with the evidence of those aforesaid military courts, tells heavily against the heads of the War Office and the abolition cabal with which they are identified.

In this extremity several letters of President Lincoln to General McClellan when he was in front of Yorktown are produced in court to show that after all the President is the man who has all this time been directing our military operations in Virginia, and that therefore the responsibility for all our disasters in that quarter falls upon him. Technically this cannot be denied; but what is the substantial truth in the matter? The President necessarily leaves the practical details of the War Office to the officers in charge of that department. They have the authority to act, and if their plans and combinations fail, with all the men, means and facilities at their command necessary to secure success, they are responsible, and the faction by whose counsels they are guided. We hold the President responsible for retaining his executive subordinates in any department after they have been tried and found wanting. But what can he do while dependent upon this dominant abolition faction in Congress for the ways and means? We have urged and still would advise him to cut loose from this disorganizing faction and fall back upon his own original conservative war policy; but it seems that he has good reasons to fear the rule or ruin leaders of this abolition Congress.

We see, in the attempts of this abolition faction to fasten upon him the odium and the disgrace of all their own follies and blunders in the management of the war, that they have already entered upon the game of breaking down his administration. They have extorted from him their imperative *sine qua non* of a sweeping emancipation proclamation; they have found it as futile against this rebellion as "the Pope's bull against the comet"; they see that this infallible abolition specific is an ignominious failure; that it has united the South and is dividing the North; that the way is dark before us; and, if they cannot secure their power by the destruction of Southern slavery, these abolition Jacobins are aiming to overturn the government and to divide the Union, that they may secure the control, at least, of a Northern confederacy.

What, then, is the manifest policy of President Lincoln? It is the absolute rejection of the counsels and agents of this Jacobin abolition faction, and the reconstruction of his Cabinet, and the prosecution of the war, not for the destruction of the South, nor for European intervention and a Southern confederacy, but for the restoration of the Union. We call upon him to consider the exigencies and dangers of his situation, and to throw himself and his administration upon the conservative sentiment of the country. In doing this he will lose the support only of a miserable disorganizing faction, and will regain a united North, a divided South, and a triumphant prosecution of the war.

THE SPEED OF THE ALABAMA AND THE ABILITY OF OUR NEW SLOOPS TO EQUAL IT.—The exploits of the pirate Alabama have directed public attention to the new sloops, of about the same tonnage as the well known Ironclads, which have just been completed, and of which such great expectations were entertained as to speed—the depredations of the pirate causing particular attention to be directed to that important point. We do not pretend to be well versed in naval tactics; but we do pretend to appreciate the fact, long since acknowledged by professional men, that high speed in war vessels is absolutely essential, not even second to power of battery.

It was evidently the intention of the Navy Department that these new vessels should excel, in this particular, any war vessels of like size, either in our own or any foreign navy, as everything consistent with their efficiency as war vessels has been sacrificed to speed. Even the rudder and rudder posts of several of them were made of copper, so as to be thin, and offer as little resistance as possible when the vessel was going at high speed. The reports of the performance of the engines of these new sloops of the Ossipee and Junata class are of the most mortifying character. If these reports are to be credited—and we must acknowledge them to be quite authentic—the engines of these vessels are wretched failures—a disgrace to the country and to the times. Now why have the intentions of the department and the just expectations of the country

been disappointed in regard to the speed of these vessels? Why do they, instead of excelling, fall so far behind the Ironclads in speed and efficiency, being about the same size, with much greater boiler power? Why, we ask, has the country to behold the humiliating spectacle of new ships, at this advanced age, fitted with machinery which cannot, until very important changes have been made, work at all satisfactorily, and, perhaps, not even then?

## The Military Star Chambers at Washington.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry presents the singular spectacle of an investigation kept open after the evidence against the party ostensibly on trial has been exhausted and his innocence of the charges against him fully established. As in the Porter case, which was prolonged in the same unjustifiable way, it is but natural that the public should infer that other objects are sought to be accomplished through its labors than those to which it was expressly limited by its organization. That inference will be strengthened into conviction by two important official papers which will be found this morning among our telegraphic despatches from Washington, and from the evidence of Major General Hitchcock.

It appears that these documents, which have a direct bearing on the testimony given by General Hitchcock in reference to the defenses of Washington, and which are necessary to a full understanding of others submitted at the same time by General McClellan, were ruled out by a decision of the Court. Of their materiality we should have supposed that there could be no second opinion, from the statements made by Generals Hitchcock and Wadsworth in regard to the insufficiency of the force left for the defense of the capital. The latter, it will be recollected, asserted before the Joint Senate and House Committee on the Conduct of the War that "General McClellan had left an insufficient force for the defense of Washington, and not a gun on wheels." The testimony given by General Hitchcock in regard to the alleged neglect of General McClellan in connection with the defenses of Washington is now fresh on the minds of our readers. It appears, from the documents to which we refer, that McClellan did not guess at or make a rough estimate of the force which he left behind for the defense of the capital, but that his figures were derived from the latest military returns—the only reliable sources of information. When, therefore, Generals Hitchcock and Wadsworth make assertions at variance with these figures they exhibit a recklessness of statement unaccountable in military men, seeing that they can be thus easily disproved from official sources.

In his letter to Colonel Pelouse, Recorder of the McDowell Court of Inquiry, General McClellan states that in the instructions transmitted by him to Generals Banks and Wadsworth, under date of March 16, the numbers of troops therein specified were furnished him by the Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, and were taken from the latest official returns, and do not, therefore, differ materially from the aggregate strength of the commands present at that date. From the accompanying letter of General Barry, Inspector of Artillery, it will be seen that thirty-two pieces of light artillery, in addition to those enumerated in General McClellan's communication to the Adjutant General, were left by him in the city of Washington, with men, horses and equipments, all in condition for immediate service, with the exception of a few horses, which could have been supplied by the Quartermaster's Department at any time—thus making one hundred and nine pieces of light artillery left by his orders for the defense of the national capital and its approaches at the time the Army of the Potomac left Alexandria for the peninsula. Is it to be wondered at that with the objects which the Court seems to propose to itself evidence like this should have been ruled out?

The remarkable defectiveness of General Wadsworth's memory is not, it appears, confined to figures. On the 24 of April he says, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, published in the HERALD on the 22d of July following:—"I am not informed as to the position Gen. Banks is directed to take; but at this time he is, as I understand, on the other side of the Bull Run Mountains, leaving my command to cover the front from Manassas Gap (about twenty miles beyond Manassas) to Aquia Creek." It appears from General McClellan's letter to General Wadsworth, which was given in evidence in the McDowell inquiry, that Gen. Wadsworth was informed as to the position General Banks was directed to take in these words:—"General Banks will command at Manassas Junction, with the divisions of Williams and Shields." On the 1st of April, the day previous to the date of Wadsworth's letter, as seen by General McClellan's communication to the Adjutant General, published by the McDowell Court of Inquiry, General Abercrombie occupied Warrenton with a force, including Colonel Geary's at White Plains, and the cavalry ordered to him, amounting to 7,760 men, with twelve pieces of light artillery. Blenker's division was then between Warrenton and Manassas Gap.

Immediately after General McClellan's arrival in front of Yorktown he at once comprehended the magnitude of the task before him. He had not sufficient force to detach a command to turn the position by the north bank of the York river, and the works were pronounced by several European officers stronger than those of the Russians at Sebastopol. Under these circumstances, if McClellan had stupidly and blindly attempted to carry them by an immediate assault, according to the suggestions in the President's letter, he might have quieted the howlings of certain political demagogues, but he would have ruined his reputation as a soldier. He had the good generalship to see that he would necessarily meet with a most signal repulse and the loss of several thousand men, and therefore did not attempt it. The result of the Fredericksburg and Vicksburg efforts against defenses not one-tenth part as formidable will satisfy any one of the wisdom of this decision.

At that time, and frequently afterwards, General McClellan urged upon the authorities of Washington the great importance of sending him large reinforcements. And he set forth in the strongest terms his conviction that his operations with a competent army on the peninsula would not fail to have the effect of drawing away the rebel troops from Northern Virginia for the defense of their capital, and thus relieve

Washington from all possible danger. This proved to be the result. Yet but little heed was given at this time to his urgent entreaties, and he was left with a force less than that of the rebels.

This every step taken by the enemies of McClellan to misrepresent his plans and weaken the esteem in which he is held by the country only brings into clearer light his genius and capacity as a military commander and the lofty character of his patriotism. His warmest admirers certainly could not desire a more enduring testimonial to his abilities as a soldier than that which his radical persecutors are building up for him in the evidence taken before these Military Star Chambers at Washington.

## Anarchy at Albany—The Duty of Governor Seymour.

We have already placed before our readers full, impartial and graphic accounts of the excitement and commotion in the Assembly of this State over the election of a Speaker. With the animus of this squabble and the intrigues in regard to the United States Senatorship, which underlie and foment this trouble, we have nothing whatever to do. We deal simply with the facts as we find them; and we must say that these facts are exceedingly disgraceful to the Assembly of the State of New York. When the Assembly met on Saturday last the galleries were crowded with persons who seemed anxious to excite, and perhaps to participate in, a bloody disturbance. The Assemblymen came in fresh from an angry caucus, where one member had slapped another member's face, began to filibuster and to talk against time, and finally ended by threatening bloodshed. One Assemblyman said that if Mr. Calliope were elected Speaker it would be amid scenes which all would forever regret. Another retorted that Calliope should be elected in spite of all opposition. A third honorable gentleman declared that "it was all right; that those fellows in the galleries had plenty of six-shooters." Another shouted that if Calliope were elected he never would be inaugurated. We are astonished that the Capitol of this State should be dishonored by such a brutal and disgusting conduct. We had imagined that this sort of electioneering, by broken heads and braggadoos, slang and six-shooters, was monopolized by the legislators of the Washington Congress.

Alarmed by this anarchical confusion, the more moderate members succeeded in adjourning the Assembly until to-morrow morning, in order to allow both parties to regain their senses and settle the difficulty quietly. We can suggest a way to bring these revolutionary madmen to their senses, and to settle this disgraceful difficulty, without the interference of committees or caucuses. Let Governor Seymour call out the State militia to-morrow, and compel those Assemblymen either to conduct their business with proper dignity and decorum or march them off to jail as rioters and disturbers of the public peace. This is the explicit duty of Governor Seymour, and we hope he will perform it thoroughly and effectually. Here is the whole nation brought to the brink of ruin by a grand attempt to evade the result of a popular election by force of arms. And do these honorable members suppose, that we can submit to see anarchy inaugurated in this State by the refusal of a few men to allow this person or that person to be inaugurated Speaker if he be regularly elected? The fitness or unfitness of the candidates for the office has nothing whatever to do with this matter. If a majority of the Assembly elect Mr. Calliope, or any other member, as their Speaker, he must be received and acknowledged as such, no matter what may be his politics, his principles or his want of principle. Let Governor Seymour display the energy and resolution for which we give him credit, and crush this incipient treason in the bud. It is impossible that a mob should be allowed to overawe or a few members be permitted to bully and threaten the Assembly of this conservative State. If our legislators adopt this rule or ruin theory, and attempt to put it into practice, they must be taught that we still have a government. Let this fact be impressed upon them in the most summary and convincing manner, and to that end let Governor Seymour call out the militia when the Assembly meets to-morrow.

## City Intelligence.

NEW YORK HOUSE PAINTERS IN COUNCIL.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the New York House Painters' Protective Association was held at 102 Broadway on Monday evening last, Mr. P. Keedy in the chair. The painters seem to anticipate a good season's work this year, and of course cannot be expected to give their time for the rates they received heretofore, as the price of labor as well as everything else must necessarily rise and will continue to do so as long as the government continues to issue paper money. After admitting a number of new members, the following officers were elected:—

President—P. Keedy, re-elected.  
Vice President—J. H. Seymour.  
Secretary—G. R. Wagner.  
Treasurer—J. T. Fisher.  
Financial Secretary—J. Thalen.  
SACRED ADARE BATH.—There was really good skating on the Fifth avenue skating pond yesterday, and lasted from eight in the morning until dusk. The ice, although not thick, was tough, and bore the crowd well. A part of the pond at the eastern end was set apart for dancers, and quadrille *sur la place*, waltzing and other dances were creditably performed. The members of the New York Skating Club were present, and cut some remarkable figures on the ice. A blue ball, in a white flag, is the signal for skating, and down town stations have been chosen—one at the starting point of the Third Avenue Railroad, a large crowd of skaters, and the other at the Fifth Avenue station, where the ice there being also good. There was no skating on the Central Park, and the half-regiment for the arsenal appeared to be in mourning for the departed glories of this heretofore popular winter resort.

THE NEW YORK SKATING CLUB.—A club of skaters has been formed in this city under the name of the New York Skating Club, with Mr. McMillan as president and Mr. Baudouine as secretary. It numbers at present about fifty members, many of them well known as the best skaters in the neighborhood. The objects of the organization are to bring fancy skating prominently before the public for mutual improvement, and to make New York equal, in a skating point of view, with Philadelphia, Boston and other sister cities. The present headquarters are located at 70 Broadway.

THE IRA HARRIS ROGERS.—Although recruiting is not progressing with the same activity as at the beginning of the war, Colonel De Forest has succeeded in getting up a third regiment for his brigade, of which Colonel Savage is to take command. Colonel De Forest commands the First Regiment, known as the Fifth New York State Cavalry, and Colonel Devin the second. There are now about eight hundred men of the body of the brigade camped at Camp Washington, Staten Island.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday at No. 184 Hester street, upon the body of Bertha Chiley, a domestic in the employment of K. F. Wandler, who committed suicide by taking morphine. Deceased, it appeared, was formerly an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and had often threatened to destroy herself. She drank the poisonous draught before going to bed, and the following morning was found a corpse. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was 28 years of age and was a native of Germany.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIP BOARD.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest upon the body of Matthew Scott, killed by falling into the hold of the steamer Morning Star, now lying at anchor in the East river.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

## Arrival of the Hibernian at Portland

## FIVE DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

## STATE OF THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

&c., &c., &c.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 19, 1863.

The Canadian Company's screw steamer Hibernian, Capt. Burgess, from Liverpool 8th inst. via Londonderry on Friday afternoon, the 9th, arrived at this port at nine o'clock this evening.

A correspondent of the London Times, just returned from Madeira, says the steamer Tascara had been employed in a sort of blockade of Funchal. Four British steamers, bound for Nassau, were lying in the roadstead. On the 16th of December the Tascara chased one of them, the Bourn, first at her about a mile and a half from shore, sent a boat off, and after examining the Bourn's papers, let her proceed.

An American cruiser, ship rigged, apparently in chase of a very large ship, bound west, south west, was seen on the 20th of December, in latitude 41, longitude 15, by the Challenge, arrived at Falmouth.

The steamship Edinburgh, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th inst.  
The steamship Bavaria, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 5th inst.

## Great Britain.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in reply to an address from the women of England, some years ago, urging the abolition of slavery, writes that the great anti-slavery work to which their English sisters exerted them is almost done.

The London Globe says that Parliament will probably meet on the 5th of February.

The Globe also says the efforts of the Ministry toward economy have been successful to a substantial extent and coupled with increased income, the Chancellor of Exchequer's budget will be very favorable.

A meeting of the shareholders and friends of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at Liverpool on the 7th, to hear an address from the Hon. James Stuar, Wrotley on the prospects of the enterprise. Sir William Brown presided, and there was an influential and numerous attendance.

Mr. Wrotley spoke at length. He took a confident and hopeful view of affairs, and earnestly appealed for commercial support. Speeches in a similar strain were made by Sir William Brown, Mr. Ewart, M. P., and other gentlemen of influence, all of whom promised substantial aid to the undertaking. Mr. Wrotley announced that the directors had not bound themselves to any form or any kind of cable, but held themselves open to take the very best that offered.

## The Mexican Question.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the Spanish government do not intend to name any other person to the embassy in Paris in the place of Gen. Concha until they see how matters go on after the French have occupied the city of Mexico, which the French government hope to effect about the middle of February. The relations between Paris and Madrid are far from cordial. The French government are most anxious to have the co-operation of England after the troops are in possession of the capital.

## France.

The Bourse was heavy. Rente, 70c. 00c.  
Complaints were made that contributions for the French distressed operatives come in very slowly, and fall woefully short of what is needed. One hundred and fifty thousand francs per day, at the very least, is required for the bare sustenance of the non-employed.

## Spain.

Madrid journals say that all the resignations recently tendered have been accepted. These resignations agitate both conservatives and liberals.

## The Greek Question.

It was reported that the chief member of King Leopold's private cabinet had gone to Lisbon to urge King Ferdinand to accept the Greek throne.

## Turkey.

Latest despatches say that the ministerial changes will be confined to those already announced.

## Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds are firm and still advancing discount easy with moderate demand; occasional transactions below the bank minimum. Satterthwaite's midweek circular says:—During the past week we have had a steady improving market, the principal demand being for Illinois and Erie. There was a steady business in Atlantic and Great Western bonds which advanced 1c. United States sixes gave way from 64 to 62½; Virginia sixes continued in request.

Corn closed at 83 @ 83½ for money.  
American Stocks.—Erie RR 43½ @ 44; Illinois Central shares 41 @ 40½ discount.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JAN. 8.

The sales of cotton for three days were 29,000 bales, including 14,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was buoyant, but closed quiet.

## MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT.

The Manchester market was firm, and quotations of goods and yarns were still advancing.</